At the Marshall Space Flight Center, the test stand that had originally been built for testing the Jupiter and Redstone rockets, the Redstone placed our first satellite into orbit, was used later for the static testing of the first stage of the Saturn I rocket having a thrust of one and a half million pounds.

What was done, existing capabilities were brought into NASA built on a nucleus of the basic engineering and scientific skills that were available. These people could move into areas of work. They are just as qualified to move into other new areas.

I might mention here also that skills of people have also been adjusted.

For example, a year ago we set up at the Manned Spacecraft Center, which is responsible for the development of Apollo Command and Service Modules and the Lunar Module, a space science directorate which looks forward to the long-term application of the Apollo hardware, and to the scientific analysis and research that is to be done with the experiments carried in that Apollo hardware. My prepared statement discusses this further.

Some facilities have also been closed down and are no longer used except for the space that they make available for shops, small laboratories, and offices. New facilities have been built to take on the new activities that are required by our programs. The engine and stage test facilities at Marshall Space Flight Center and the Mississippi Test Facility, the space propulsion facility being completed at the Lewis Plum Brook Station in Sandusky, Ohio, the Space Environmental Simulation Laboratory at the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, the space simulation facilities at the Goddard Space Flight Center that permit development of complex unmanned spacecraft, are all new installations required by our programs, but made available through the scientific and engineering capabilities of our people working in close association with the capabilities of industry, university, and other Government agencies.

Recognizing that in the Saturn-Apollo system, we will have developed a strong capability for investigating and exploring space, we are now looking ahead to the increasing emphasis that will be required in applying this capability to meeting important scientific needs and to the continued advancement of technology. While the Manned Spacecraft Center is still busy with the research and development required to assure that the Apollo spacecraft systems will operate successfully in orbital and lunar mission flights, we are emphasizing the scientific disciplines required to draw full benefit from these flights. During 1967 we established at the Manned Spacecraft Center a space science directorate which we believe must grow to emphasize the scientific content of our activities.

Also, at the Manned Spacecraft Center we are nearing completion of a Lunar Receiving Laboratory that will have all of the equipment necessary to analyze the samples that are returned from the moon by our astronauts and to do other scientific research related to the moon.

We are also, as was just announced by the President on March 1, 1968, establishing a Lunar Science Institute near the Manned Spacecraft Center to provide an opportunity for university scientists to come into close association with the work carried out by the Manned